BUHAY-RILES BY EILYN LAMADRID NIDEA

This reflection is all about the text "Buhay-Riles," which was written by the Bikolana author Eilyn Lamadrid Nidea. It is written in the author's dialect, which is Bikol. The author describes her hometown of Ragay, Camarines Sur, as she unfolds how Ragay people depend on their everyday lives in the so-called "skates." She reminisces about her past with her friends, including the times she rode the "skates" as a mode of transportation in her daily life. The text recounts how "skates" are important to the people of Ragay.

There's a teacher named Eilyn, the author herself, who lived somewhere in the municipality of Ragay, Camarines Sur. She was traveling on skates with her childhood friend, Botoc, who was maneuvering the skates they were riding. While riding towards their destination, she suddenly reminisces about her past when Botoc asked her about random names of people, which I guess are also their childhood friends. She remembered how important the vehicle they were riding was to the Ragayanos (people of Ragay).

In addition, *skates* are the main means of transportation and the main source of income in their municipality. It is a vehicle that was possibly invented by a Ragayano named Packay. It is an alternative to the train; it transports passengers, tourists, cargo, and products. Ma'am Eilyn depicts how skates help Ragayanos, including her friends; she narrates how her childhood friend, Botoc, was able to provide for his own family and make two of his children complete their studies as a result of his striving with skates. However, skating as a job is dangerous, especially when there are trips by train. Some operators of *skates* were involved in an accident, and some of them died too. Ma'am Eilyn herself can't imagine if what will happen if there is no *skates* in their municipality, that's how *skates* are very important to the Ragayanos.

The protagonist in the text is obviously the author herself. There may be no antagonist, but in my opinion, the situation becomes the antagonist or obstacle in the story, which I think is the danger of Ragayanos, especially to the operators of skates when traveling using this kind of transportation. As I've studied the types of characters and how they are developed, I think the characters in this text are round characters. I'm not sure I agree with this conclusion, but in my opinion, round characters are more like real people, and if I apply that to this nonfiction work, I can say that the characters in this text are round characters.

Moreover, in this text, the point of view used is the first-person point of view. Ma'am Eilyn, the author, is the persona in the story. She is the one who narrates so the author's perspective is also

considered as the angle used in the story. The author is the persona in the text, so her perspective is the angle used in the text as well. The important part of the text is when the author elaborates on the importance of the *skates* to the Ragayanos. I can imagine that *skates* are used in the railways all around Ragay, Camarines Sur.

Furthermore, I've observed that there are various figurative languages used in this text, such as asyndeton, metaphor, adage, and irony. *"An mga pasahero, nagtitiyaga, nagpapasensya, naghahalat."* This sentence is an example of the rhetorical device asyndeton. On the other hand, the metaphor I found in the text was the sentence: *"An skates iyo an hadi sa riles."* The two unlike things that were compared were the words *"skates"* and *"hadi,"* which are not literally applicable. Another type of figurative language found in this text is an adage, which is a traditional saying that includes common observation or truth; an example found in this text is the saying *"An pangangaipo, iyo an ginigikanan nin imbensiyon."* Lastly, the figurative language I found is irony, situational irony to be specific. It is pretty absurd that the one who maneuvers the skates dies from maneuvering the skates; it turns out that the cause of death is the job itself. The author did a great job using figurative language to the point that I can't already find more because I can already comprehend what she was trying to say.

On top of that, the dialogue that strikes me the most is the conversation between Botoc and Ma'am Eilyn. *"Narumduman mo sinda Aga, Atoy, Kiking asin Saning, Ma'am?"* said Botoc *"Iyo miss ko na ngani sinda"* Ma'am Eilyn supposed to anwer. I really like this part of the text for the reason that it begins to tell the purpose of the text. I commend how the author makes the transition after those dialogues.

Last but not least, the part where it interests me most is the achievements of the families because of skates. There is so much appreciation and inspiration for the skaters who strive to feed and give their families a good life.

To sum up, this work of nonfiction depicts the life of every Ragayanos with the use of skates as their main transportation. It is also considered the main source of income and is very important to every individual in the municipality of Ragay. Skates will always be part of their lives, as the author says; she can't even imagine if there were no skates; skates will always be there, as long as there are railroads and Ragayanos.

DOSENG BAGAY NA DAE SAIMO SASABIHON KAN SARUNG PARASURAT BY JEROME M. HIPOLITO

This reflection is all about the text "Doseng Bagay Na Dae Saimo Sasabihon Kan Sarung Parasurat," written by Jerome M. Hipolito. When our teacher started to read the text, I expected the piece to be so hard to understand because we thought it was written in a deep Bikol dialect that I couldn't understand, but I was wrong; it was a text that was easy to comprehend.

The text is all about the writer's techniques or strategies for writing a literary piece. The author clearly stated in the text how readers or aspiring writers can help themselves write their pieces of writing. The text consists of 12 parts, each containing his own writing experiences. This experience comprises facts about the things that writers do to create a masterpiece of their own. The persona's way of informing the readers about the techniques used in writing a literary piece is by telling his own experiences or the situations he has encountered. As a big fan of writing, it interests me to understand the text more and learn his tips for writing.

Furthermore, I was confused if the text had a plot. As I previously stated, it was divided into twelve sections where different techniques are instructed. The plot of a story has five parts: the exposition, the rising action, the climax, the falling action, and the denouement. However, I am unable to locate these parts of the plot in the text. In my understanding, the text only informed readers about the writing techniques. I can't clearly identify what the rising action is, the climax, the falling action, or the denouement. Each section may have a story, but it is not enough to have a plot. As well as the protagonist and antagonist, I can't clearly comprehend if there's a protagonist or antagonist in the text. If I were to ask who the antagonist is in each story in each section, the author himself is the antagonist.

Moreover, the point of view used in the text is the first-person point of view. The author is the "persona," or the one who tells and instructs the readers in the text. He is the one who is talking in the text; he tells his experiences in writing and informs the readers about writing techniques. Also in the text, the author's perspective is the angle used. The story angle is the specific viewpoint or perspective from which a writer tells his story. The author is the persona in the text, so his perspective is the angle used in the text as well.

All parts of the text are important. As I have mentioned, each part of the text contains different stories and has different settings as well, but some parts do not mention where the stories happen. The Shopwise Cubao is one of the locations mentioned in the second part of the story.

In my understanding, the symbols used in the text are the following: *musa*, which I think symbolizes the ideas of an author to be added to his piece, and it turns out it means "muse." *Kawat (Games)*: the author means that writers play their own words; the writers are the players with whom the words will be played. "*Tataharan an saimong lapis"* in this part of the text, the *lapis* symbolizes the ability of a writer to write, the statement means to develop or improve the ability of a writer to write.

I've found two types of irony in the text: dramatic irony and situational irony. The dramatic irony is in the second part of the text where the author mentioned the story of two couples having an argument when finding a place called "shopwise" which is found in the place they were standing at. On the other hand, the situational irony I've found in the text is that the one who creates the rules, violates some of the rules he created. Aside from irony, there are some many figures of speech found in the text: personification, anaphora, aphorism, and asyndeton. The personification found in the text is: "*Tula an minasurat sa sadiri nya"*, The *tula* is an inanimate object that has been given human attributes like *minasurat*. The anaphora, a rhetorical device that involves the repetition of words or phrases, was: *"An satuyang pangiturugan, an satuyang kalag"* the phrase *"an satuyang"* was repeated so it is considered as an anaphora. The aphorism, which is a figure of speech that inspires somebody to be wise was: *"There is no overnight masterpiece.",* and the last figurative language was asyndeton which is a literary device that excludes conjunctions, was: *"Kinaagahan mas mapapakaray mo ini, mas madali mong maririsa ang mga sala, mas mahihilot, mas matitimpla."* it is pretty obvious that the sentence used commas instead of conjunctions.

According to Google, in a book, play, or other written work, "dialogue" refers to the verbal exchange of ideas between two or more characters, as in the following exchange of spoken words in this text: *"Yaon sain daw yan shopwise na yan?"* the boy asked, which was quickly answered by the girl, *"Inda ko!" Kun aram ko baga an simbag, sa hiling mo naghahanap kita hanggang ngunyan, kun sain na parte kan Cubao iyan dipukal na iyan?"* The given dialogue in this text strikes me the most; I found it hilarious because of their choice of words and the story behind this dialogue. It's the same story I mentioned earlier, where I discovered the dramatic irony.

I found the entire text to be interesting. I always desire to improve my writing skills because I used to love writing, and I want to go back to it. It is one of the reasons why I chose my strand now. This piece of work written by Jerome M. Hipolito really inspires me to write more; it is a great help for someone like me who wants to improve and develop their writing skills. The entire text is meaningful and beneficial to readers who want to pursue writing.